mendation (presumably made by the Scoretary of War that all flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which regiments which bore them were organized. The circular thereupon makes tender of flags and closes with this language; "In discharging this pleasant duty, I beg you will please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention, in returning each flag, to give its history so far as it is possible to do so, stating the circumstances of its capture and recovery."

While the wording of this communication is somewhat ambiguous, the evident intention is that the patticlage of Confederate regiments captured by the Umon forces during the war of the rebellion shall be returned to the authorities of the States lately in rebellion. To such action on the part of any of the Executive officers of the Government I enter my respectful and most earnest protest, and request that you reconsider your recommendations and take no further steps until there can be such Congressional action as the present views of the people may desire. I deny the legal right of the Executive to make such disposition of these trophics-the property of the United States by the highest nature of ownership, and which it is the sacred duty of the War Department to safely guard. Their gift at this time by way of apologetic surrender to the States that secoded in 1861, and that for four years were in armed rebellion against the Government, waging war with every energy and resource possessed by them, is beyond your Executive power. These rebellious States were the enemies of the United States. Having second from the Union, and being thus engaged, they were as to all property rights the same in their relation to the United States, with which power they were at war, as any other beiligerent. Vattel has laid down the role that when a country is divided by a civil war each faction is deemed an independent nationality so far as the rules of warfare are concorned. (Valtel dixit des geno, liv. 2, chapter 6. Halleck's International Law, page 73.) The property of the belligerents is subject to seizure and use. The necessity of self-preservation and the right to punish an enemy and to deprive him of the means of minering us by converting his property to cour oven use, he at the foundation of the rule and constitute the right of the belligerents to the enemy's property of any kind. (Hatteck's Inter-

Butterial Law, page 4483 In the case of individuals as to property not taken upon the field of battle proceedings of con- thor. demnation must be had, but as to the State in rebellion Halleck states the law most clearly upon page 451 of his work: "All movable property be onging to the hostile State is subject to be seized and appropriated to the use of the captor, and the Title to such personal or movable property is considered as lost to the original proprietor as soon as the captor has acquired a firm possession, which, as a general rule, is considered as taking place after the lapse of 21 hours, so that immediately after the expiration of that time it may be alienated to neu-Trais as indefeasible property.

The Sapreme Court of the United States has reentedly recognized the doctrine stated. In United Sintes vs. Klein, 13 Wallace, page 136, it says: "Properly in the insurrectionary States may be distributed in four classes: First, that which belonged to the bostile organization or was employed In actual hostilities on land; second, that which at sea became lawful subject of capture and prize; third that which became the subject of confiscation; fourth, a poculiar description, known only in the recent war, called captured and abandoned property. The first of these descriptions of propcity, like property of other kinds, in ordinary in ternational war, becomes, whenever taken, tyse facts the property of the United States."

If this absolute title as owner rests in such property as munitions of war, provisions and treasure, how sacred is the ownership of the Nation in the stained colors and torn flags that were the insignia of the power of the enemy, the symbols that excited emulation in heroic achievement, and were the rallying points of the rebellious regimental organinations that fought to destroy the Union. It will hardly be claimed that the munitions of war and treasures cuptured could be returned at the pleasare of the Executive, but to the men who rejoice in the victory won and the Nation saved they are valueless compared with these battleflars many of which are stained by the precious blood of the captors. There was no title of ownership under the rules of war to much of the property taken from individuals during the war. It was not war material owned by the person or taken from him upon the field of battle. Yet in every instance where such property has fallen into the custody of the Executive officers, it has seemed to require an net of Congress to restore. A notable instance is that of the jewe's and adornments of the person held for so many years in the Treasury vanits. They belonged to the individuals claiming them, and not to the Government. Yet no Secretary of the Treasury presumed their surrender until Congress at its last session passed the act authorizing it | lows;

But even if there were legal right to do this thing I would still protest against its doing. Those who fought for this country have no feeling of hitterness or ill-will toward those who fought against it. They have proven it in many ways. The animost ties eng ndered by the war have almost passed nway, and I protes against action such as this, the tendency of which is to revive them. There has been no public demand from States, associations or individuals for the return of their captured trophies. When it is made will come the time for the ederation of the request. The extinction of all sectional feeling is carnestly desired by the ex-soldiers of the Union. Action such as this promotes it and keeps it alive. If it be right to surrender these captured colors, because they serve to recall the war, then should all army organizations abandoned. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Societies of the Armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and the Cumberland should cease to exist. If it be hands of those who once carried them in hot hatred of the Union, because they are unpleasant reminders of the past, then should the bronze statues of Thomas and McPherson, Farragut and Dupont be melted, that they neight be east in less heroic mold. No! Let not this surrender be made. The men who fought for the Union, in the language of Gen. Grant, " are not yet ready to apologize for the part thing forgiver, and almost forgotten, let us at least try to remember that those who fought for the Union were forever right, and those who fought to pringing the matter about." destroy it were eternally wrong. Again I protest, and urge upon you the reconsideration of this action, which if done cannot be undone. I do so as a citizen loving his country and jealous of her honor, as a soldier who took humble part in the days of 1861-60, as a Senator of the United States, epresenting a constituency which served in the battalious of every loyal State in the Union, and as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, deeply desirous that the War Department may not

THE REVOCATION.

The President, Liaving " Put Illis Foot in It," Tries

to Pall It Out. On Thursday the following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President in regard to the disposal of the flags captured by the Union forces during the late war:

I have to-day considered, with more care than addressed to the Governors of all the States, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States the Union that captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces, and afterward recovered by Government Iroops; and to the Copfederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes, and stored in the celiars and atticof the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an Executive act. I request, therefore, that examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Yours trany. sidence of the tumult, though there is no abatement of the feeling against the Administration for having committed itself to such a

monstrous proposition. THE OBNOXIOUS ORDER consisted of the following letter from Adjutant-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1887. Hop, WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War. Sig: I have the honor to state that there are now in this office istored in one of the attie rooms of the building) a mamber of Union flags captured in action, but recovered on the fall of the Confederacy and forwarded to the War Department for safe-keeping together with a number of Confederate flags, which the fortunes of war placed in our hands

during the late civil war. While, in the past favorable action has always been taken on applications properly supported. for the return of Union flags to organizations representing survivors of the military regiments in the service of the Covernment, I beg to submit that it would be a graceful act to auticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to suggest the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate to the authorities of the respective | ciated Press:

States in which the regiments which hore these they may determine. While in all of the civilized nations of the old world trophics taken in wars against foreign enemies have been carefully preserved and exhibited as proud momentoes of the nation's military glocepted from the rule evidences of past internecipe

positions, lead the aid of their talents to the wise and the people of the several States composing the this letter for the careful consideration it will re-

Very truly, yours, R. C. DEUR, Adjutant-General. The indersement of the Secretary of War upon this letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1887. letters to Governors of those States whose troops carried the colors and flags now in this Department, with the offer to return them as herein proposed,

capture or recapture be given WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Who Was the Original Cause of all the Trouble! There seems to be a good deal of fog enveloping the origin of this glorious idea of forever closing the "bloody chasm" by returningperhaps with befitting apologies for having so rudely taken them from their original owners-the battleflags of the rebellion. No one is willing to assume the pressure, and all concerned in the matter are now busily engaged in trying to shirk the responsibility for the order. The President, the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General Drum are endeavoring

to unload upon the shoulders of one another. The story most generally believed makes the President himself directly responsible for the order. Gen. Drum, who was exceedingly anxious to fix the bonor of the suggestion where it belonged as long as it seemed to be an honor,

This action is not due to any pressure or any sug gestion from any outside source. The idea origi-nated with the Administration. It is the desire of every patriot to see the last ray of sectional feeling extinguished and obliterated as soon as possible and the President's action in having these flags returned to their owners is, I think, a very graceful and very wise deciaration of this sentiment on the part of the Government.

Gen. Drum was charged with being the originator of the suggestion, but to a gentleman who asked him directly about the matter he said that his instructions came from the very highest authority under the Administration. He may have made some suggestion to the Secretary of War which started the scheme, but his language shows that in any event he had so much authority from the President for carrying it out that he could quote him as its au-

NO REASON FOR IT.

It is rather curious that no apparent reason existed for the original order. No Southern State had made request for the flags, and so far as known no Southern State wanted them. In all probability they would have been more painful memorials at home than hidden here in Washington. The whole affair appears to have been designed by the President to put the last touch to the fraternal reunion between the North and South and to unite Northern Democrats, Southern veterans and all who believe that the war was a failure in a harmonious jumble, with whatever outsiders the apparent reign of peace and good fellowship could bring

WHAT GEN, DRUM SAID. In the Washington Post, the organ of the Administration at the Capital, appeared the following interview with Adjutant-General Drum, who appears to have had all his fingers and thumbs in the pie. The interview was had just before the rescinding of the order: "Gen. Drum, are you going to return to the

Southern States all the flags, standards and colors which were captured by the Union army from the Confederates during the war?" We are going to return them," said the Adjutant-General, "to all the States, North and South, The President has recommended that it be done, and I am now having full lists made of all these trophies in possession of the Department. In a short time we shall have the whole collection so orward to every State in the Union whatever flags belonging to State volunteers fell into the hands of the Federal army and into the possession of the War Department. I am having a complete inventory of them made out, with written statements to tell briefly, as far as known, the history of each trophy and the story of how it came to be captured, All this literature will be completed, and the tro-

THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The Adjutant-General has addressed to the Governor of each State a circular, which reads as fol-

in a few weeks."

phies will be ready to be forwarded to their owners

SIR: The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed by the honorable Secretary of War to make you (in the name of the War Department) a tender of the flags, now in this office, belonging to the late volunteer organizations of the State of-In discharging this pleasant duty I beg you will please advise me of your wishes in this matter. 1 is the intention, in returning each flag, to give its history as far as possible to do so, stating the cir-cumstances of its capture and recovery. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION. "When the President expressed his approval of this proposition did he do it in writing." The Adjutant-General did not give a direct, extegorical answer to this question, but intimated that possibly when the list of the flags were returned and their histories were given to the public a letter from President Cleveland on the subject might also be

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

When did the President determine that these flags should be returned?" During the week of the National Drill." "And how did he come to take any action in the matter? It has been intimated that somehow Gen. J. C. Jones, of North Carolina, was instrumental in

"He had no instrumentality in the matter," said "During the drill week he happened to be in Washington, and was perhaps one of the first to learn that the thing had been determined upon. This action is not due to any pressure or any suggestion from any outside source. The idea originated with the Administration. It had been contemplation in the Department for some considerable time. You see, every now and then, we were receiving inquiries from various States about the flags in which they were particularly interested, Very respectfully yours, Chas. F. Mannerson, and requests to have them returned. These requests generally came from Northern States, and from time to time as the requests were made they were gratified. At length it occurred to the Department officials that it would be a good thing to return them all at once. The law relating to flags captured from the enemies of the United States did not apply to flags taken in the civil war. On April 18, 1814, after the last war with England, Congress passed an act providing that the Secretary of War shall, from time to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government all such flags, standards and colors as are taken by the army from the enemies when the subject was orally presented me, the setion of your Department directing letters to be that flags taken in internecine strife should be treated like trophics captured from a foreign enemy. It has never been done. It would serve no good purpose to treasure up these things and dis-play them to be a perpetual affront and insult to nen who are now good loyal American citizens, The Union, the object for which the men of the North fought so well, is now securely established. It is the desire of every patriot to see the last ray of sectional feeling extinguished and obliterated as soon as possible; and the President's action in hav-

ing these flags returned to their original owners is, I think, a very graceful and very wise declaration no further steps be taken in the matter except to of this sentiment on the part of the Government." GEN. DRUM'S OWN PROPOSITION. Gen. Drum, of course, speaks only of the President in regard to this action, or if he speaks of another it is only to say that the proposition was made to the President by Secretary Endicott at a The promulgation of this letter caused a sub- Cabinet meeting, when it was unanimously approved. He never claimed may of the authorship for himself, yet the fact is that the proposition original nated with Gen. Drom, who has all these trophics

under his own especial care. "The week when the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South were camped together in friendship and brotherhood at the National Capitai," he says, " would seem to have been a very General Drum and its indorsement by Secre- good time to put the idea into action." And that is

The Adjutant-General, while admitting that a request for the return of captured colors might not ave come so gracefully from a Southern State as Northern one, gives the Southern States credit for having acted in the matter with the most perfect sense of propriety and the nicest apprecia tion of the delicacy of the subject, viewed from certain standpoints. No Southern State which took a rebellious part in the war has ever presumed to ask for the return of a single flag. In these circumstances, and all things comidered, the Adjutant General thinks the President has done a graceful

and a patriotic act. THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS. The following statement with regard to the President's action concerning the proposed return of the battleflags was given out at the White House to a representative of the Asso-

When the question was proposed to the President colors were organized, for such final disposition as by the Adjutant-General an important feature suggested was the return to the loyal States of the flags which had been captured by the Confederates and retaken by our army at the time of the collapse of the rebellion. They, with such Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our ries, wise and obvious reasons have always ex- troops, had, it was represented, for a long time lain uncared for and neglected, packed away in boxes, troubles which by appeals to the arbitration of the sword, have disturbed the peaceful march of a removed to the attic as a better place for their safe keeping. The disposition of the flags, which Over 20 years have clapsed since the termination | seemed to be answering no good purpose where of the late civil war. Many of the prominent lead-ers, civil and military, of the late Confederate tion was presented to the President that some flags States who are now honored representatives of the land been returned to loyal States upon their repeople in the National Councils or in other eminent | quest in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well all be returned together. The return of administration of the affairs of the whole country, the Confederate flags which were with the others in the Department was suggested, but there was Union are now united, treading the broader roads | not the slightest thought of interfering in any way to a glorious future. Impressed with these facts, I with the captured flags now held by any State. have the honor to submit the suggestion made in | The fact, apparently received with favor by the country, that lately, in one or more cases, Northern roops visiting their late antagonists at the South, had returned to them flags which had been cap-tured in battle from those whose hospitalities they were receiving; the further fact that Northern troops who within a very short time had been visit-ing Southern battlefields had spoken in the warm-The within recommendation is approved by the President, and the Adjutant-General will prepare the fact, too, that soldiers from the North and

U. S. Army, in which it is stated that you approve the history of each flag and the circumstances of its to the loyal States which had lost them in battle, it would not be inconsistent with the fraternal sentiment which seemed to be prevalent to offer at the same time to the Governors of the States formerly in rebellion a return of the flags which we had

taken from their soldiers. The right of the Department to make these re-turns being questioned by the President, such right was distinctly asserted and precedents alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to the pro-

The matter was dismissed from his mind until comment thereupon within the last day or two brought it again to his attention, when, upon personally examining the law and considering the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no sposition of these flags could be made without Congressional action, whereupon he directed a suspension of operations by the letter made public

CLEVELANDANDTHEFLAGS Bob Burdette Thinks the President Might Have Learned Wisdom in a Barnyard.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press. Sin: The longer I live-and I seem to be living a little longer every day of my life-and the more I observe the actions of learned and prominent and presumably wise men, the more Wisdom ever masquerades in the motley of the road. Folly, and that the best writers on Mental Science and Political Economy are Charles Godfrey Leland and "Josh Billings." President Cleveland never read "Josh Billings," Had he done so he would have grappled to his memory with hooks of steel this bit of homely, priceless wisdom: "The time to set a hen is when the hen is reddy tu set."

The President, in the matter of returning the captured battleflags, has been guilty of the uscless folly of trying to compel a ben to "set" when her mind is far away on the pansy bed, and cool, forbidden scratching places in the kitchen garden, while she regards the nest with only forgetful indifference, unless some foolish mortal attempts to drive her upon it, when her indifference develops successively into hesitation, reluctance, protestation, averion, peremptory refusal, and riotous outbreaking and obstinate rebellion.

Nobody was saying anything about these battleflags. Now and then a company of Union veterans, making a Reunion pilgrimage to some old battlefield, carried with them, in a glow of good fellowship and fraternal feeling, a flag captured by them long ago from their friends the enemy, and now being hospitably entertained by him, crowned the Reunion of oldthe hands that had first unfurled and then so when their hearts prompted them to it. They

But here comes a man who never captured a flag, who never saw a rebel flag until long after it had been captured; who abode nigh unto the Canada border when he had every opportunity contented monologue of a hen who is foraging through the strawberry bed and occasionally dividing the spoil with the weak, though much restless "cluck" of a hen moved by promptings of the maternal instinct to brood over a whole nest full of the unsearchable possibiliassorted and separated that we shall be ready to | ties of eggs whose fruitful harvest may, good wot, dominate the electoral barnyard. He to the rear.' said: "I will go into this obliteration and reconciliation business as a jobber; I will take up that I laid not down; I will gather where I have not strawed and reap where I did not sow. I will weather these flag returners and cross the line ahead of the whole fleet by

> a clean majority." Alas for the man who would set a non-"setting" hen, or, finding a willing one, setteth

her upon dragon's teeth! That hen wasn't ready to set, and the mistaken President has crumbled his linen, overheated himself, impaired his dignity, filled the air with dust and feathers and set the whole National barnvard into wild commotion and the hen which he sought to "set" is perched high on the reel of the old Grant reaper, which has been under the shed since 1865, where she makes the farm ring with defiant protests. Even if that hen was half ready to set, President Cleveland isn't the man to "set" her. He hasn't been with her enough. Somehow, she seems to roost high every time he comes around the barnyard. If she had seen more of him it might have been different.

Any man old enough to be President ought to be able to see when a hen wants to set. A hen is such a fool she reminds me of men. And even a President is but a man. See, now; I have a quarrel with my brother, with whom I have lived pleasantly enough ever since our father died, away back in 1776. We fight a his marbles and make him come back into the house and behave himself; I give him the best place at the table, and, by and by, acquiesce when he says it is his turn to run the house. In a moment of good feeling and fraternal love I begin to give back the marbles I took from him. He dosen't ask for them, but I give them to him. I want to do this; it pleases him and makes me feel better. While I am doing this along comes my step-father, who hid himself under the bed all the time we were fighting and only sent the hired man to represent him

-he comes along now and says: all the marbles that Abraham took away from

Will I give my brother another solitary marble? Not by a long chalk; I'll "lick" my interference in a matter that didn't concern him, he has retarded what he sought to pro-

And finally, brethren, when the ben is ready to set she "sets." All the Presidents from Washington to Mexico can't stop her. If you destroy her nest and lock her out of the hennery, she will set with perfect faith and tireless patience under the bobs of an old woodshed on a bottle neck and a bureau knob. She may even be reduced to the necessity of setting standing up, but she will set. When it comes time to return the battleflags the men who captured them will restore them, and no man who stayed in Buffalo all through the battleflag season need feel called upon to tell them when that time arrives. The hen will be apt to know it herself. A man who would tell a hen when it is time for her to "set" would have "gall" enough to tell a man on shipboard that he would come around and tell him when to begin to get seasick.

"The time tu set a hen is when the hen is reddy tu set." Cut that out and paste it in your hat, Mr. President; it may save your second term. ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

BRYN MAWR, June 17. A PASTORAL TRAGEDY. [Somerville Journal.]

He was a city drummer; She was a country lass. They did their best one Summer To make the Summer pass. Long walks they took together,

Their hearts and thoughts in rhyme; No matter what the weather, They had a blissful time At last the season ended, And ended was his stay :

She thought their lives were blended

For ever and a day. But soon her dream was over, For, in the city's whirl. She learned her recreant lover Had got another girl.

Poor thing! she hides her sorrow. As country maidens can, And (as I hear) to-morrow She'll wed the hired man

Nature's Great Remedy. Of late years medical men have turned their attention to electricity as a means of cure for the various ills which flesh is heir to. Those who understand its use have met with gratifying success. This has naturally caused a lot of charlatans to spring up all over the country, and we can scarcely open a paper without secing them filled with advertisements of belts, bandages and other electric appliances. Many of these are the worst of humbugs, and those who invest their money in it may as well the study of his life. We refer to Dr. W. J. Horne, 191 Wabash Ave., Chicago, This gentleman makes an electro-magnetic belt which is the wonder of the age, and which has worked many marvelous cures. It is made on strictly scientific principles, and never fails to give the best results. He also makes an electro-magnetic truss, which is highly spoken of by those who road, on the opposite bank of the creek. This have used it, as being remarkably efficacious in curing rupture. Dr. Horne is meeting with great success, and we recommend his electro-

magnetic appliances as worthy of a trial to the

## GEN, STUART'S DEATH, repeated again and again by the parties in the road, reaching each time about a point oppo-

Chieftain Received His Mortal Wound.

BY A. E. MATTHEWS, HISTORIAN, 1ST MICH. CAV., MILFORD, MICH.

The following is an extract from "Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry ": Thus we sat talking more than an hour near one of our batteries on the right of our line north of

Half Sink. Stuart was pleased with the informa-tion I had brought him from Richmond, and expressed the intention of retaining his position on Sheridan's flank, and he hoped that, aided by a strong attack by the infantry in Richmond, he might be able to inflict serious disaster on the enemy's cavalry. Wyckham held the right, and Lomax the left. Lomax's line extended along the Telegraph road for a short distance, then crossed it prominent and presumably wise men, the more to a hill on the left, where was posted a piece of artillery. Two guns were placed immediately in

The Major is mistaken in this. Two guns were on the hill across the road, and one gun in the road some distance to the rear.

The whole command was dismounted, except a portion of the 1st Va. Cav., which was retained as a mounted reserve. I quote the following passage from a letter which I wrote to Mrs. Stuart soon after the General's death, which was published, by her authority, in the seventh volume of the Southern Historical Society Papers: "About 4 o'clock the enemy suddenly threw a

left, attacking our whole line at the same time. As he always did, the General hastened to the point where the greatest danger threatened-the point against which the enemy directed the mounted charge. My horse was so much exhausted by my severe ride of the morning, that I could not keep pace with him, but Capt. G. W. Dorsey, of Co. K. 1st Va. Cav., gave me the particulars that follow: The enemy's charge captured our battery on the left of our line, and drove back almost the entire left. Where Capt. Dorsey was stationed-immediately on the Telegraph road-about 80 men had collected, and among these the General threw himself, and by his personal example held them steady while the enemy charged entirely past their position. With these men he fired into their flank and rear as they passed him in advancing and retreating, for they were met by a mounted charge of the Ist Va. Cav., and driven back some distance. As they retired, one man, who had been dismounted in the charge and was running out on foot, turned time friends and foes by returning the flag to as he passed the General, and discharging his pistol, inflicted the fatal wound. When Capt. Dorsey discovered that Gen. Stuart was wounded, he came bravely defended it. If the veterans wish to at once to his assistance, and endeavored to lead do this no man shall say them nay. In fact, it | him to the rear; but the General's horse had bewas rather a pleasant thing for the boys to do | come so restive and unmanageable that he insisted upon being taken down and allowed to rest against captured the flags; it is right to do with them | for another horse. While waiting the General a tree. When this was done Capt. Dorsey sent ordered him to leave him, and return to his men and drive back the enemy. He said he feared that he was mortally wounded and could be of no more service. Capt. Dorsey told him that he could not obey that order; that he would sacrifice his life rather than leave him until he had placed him out to go a-gunning after battleflags; he hears the of all danger. The situation was an exposed one. Our men were badly scattered, and there was hardly a handful of men between that little group and the advancing enemy. But the horse arrived in time; the General was lifted upon him and was led by oftener with the strong, and mistakes it for the | Capt. Dorsey to a safer place. There, by the Gencare, and supporting him in his arms he was driven | were at least 400 of our men within 60 rods,

Stuart's Adjutant-General, from the statement Maj. McClellan also furnished me the following | that was constantly being forced, made the extract from a letter written to him by Maj. McNulty, who at the engagement was a Lieucaptured:

I do not think that the particulars as told by Capt. G. W. Dorsey do fulf justice to the memory of that gallant soldier, Stuart, in his last charge up the hill to the plateau where the enemy were cheering over the capture of two guns of the Baltimore Light Artillery. Maj. Breathed and myself were almost that reached the road. Being closely pursed by the enemy, we hastily descended the hill, and on reaching the branch at its base saw Gen. Stuart with a flag in his hand surrounded by, I think, no more than 30 men. He called out something to Maj. Breathed, who in turn called to me. We cheeked up our horses instantly and drew sabers, having exhausted our revolvers, and returned to the spot where the General was. He had already passed the colors to a trooper and started up the hill. When we reached the crest-woods on one side and a small cleared field on the other, where the battery now, say when she was about 25 years younger, stood-a converging column struck the road a few rods from us and instantly opened fire, which was taken up by those who had captured the section of artiflery opposite. The fire was very heavy for a few minutes. I saw at this time a soldier holding Gen. Stuart on his horse and facing down the hill again. For some reason the enemy did not pursue for some time, possibly half an hour. Maj. Breathed and myself retired to the bridge, where one gua of the Baltimore Light Artillery was placed in the road, and Lieut, Shanks, with Breathed's old batlong time, but at last I " lick " him, take away | tery in the field, kept up a slow fire until the rain and darkness became so dense and heavy that there was scarcely any probability of pursuit. Maj. McClellan adds the following:

I hope that you will do me the favor to interpret this extract from Maj. McNulty's letter, and that you will add to it any circumstances which came under your personal observation. Can you in any way reconcile the statements of Capt. Dorsey and Maj. McNulty? Dorsey was certainly there, and dismounted Confederates were certainly on the ground. The 1st Va. Cav., to which Dorsey beonged, was the only mounted reserve we had and I remember that that regiment passed me on the road as I was trying to urge my broken-down horse toward the front. My horses had been dis-"Here, Jefferson, I'm going to give you back | abled, and I was riding a captured nag, a sorry

Elijah Coiner, of Waynesbore, Va., who was a Lieutenant in the 1st Va. Cav. at the time of the engagement, writes me under various dates step-father first. By his ill-timed meddlesome | from Aug. 8, 1886, to Nov. 12, 1886, from which correspondence I extract the following: On the 11th of May, 1864, at Yellow Tavern, the

regiment to which I belonged—the 1st Va. Cav.— was posted on the left of our line. The entire regiment was dismounted excepting two squadcons commanded by Capts. Hammond and Me-Clung, the latter being my immediate commander. Our two squadrons were stationed on the south side of the creek, on the right of the Telegraph road, with orders to charge the rear of any advancing U. S. cavalry. At that moment Capt. Breathed ame galloping over the hill, shouting: "Gen. Stuart, you can recapture my battery with two mounted squadrons."

Gen. Stuart ordered a charge by column of fours. Capt, Hammond leading the charge. Gen, Stuart was riding on the bank at the right of the road, opposite the head of the first squadron. [Coiner says at the head of the second squadron.] As the head of the column had passed over the hill Capt, Hammond was shot and fell from his horse, when the column instantly halted. Gen. Stuart waved his saber and shouted, "Forward, men!" and rushed forward himself. The command quickly drew back over the hill, and in a few minutes the General came back, supported on his horse by Private Bruce, of Capt. Dorsey's company. Capt. Dorsey's narrative, as far as known to me, is almost an entire misconception of the facts, for it conflicts essentially with Maj. McNulty's account and my own, substantiated as it is by eye-witnesses, to the sad scene which terminated in the loss to Virginia of her greatest cavalry chieftain. Capt. Dorsey is undoubtedly mistaken. The state of affairs was occasioned, I think, by a lack of personal knowledge of the operations of the forces on the north slope of the hill, his (Dorsey's) command being engaged a little beyond the crest of the hill.

Following is the description written by my- troduction to departmental strategic science for self at the time, assisted by Lieut. Decker, who | the 104th N. Y. had the advance that day and was in command of the squadron composed of Cos. L and H: On reaching the guns Decker, with about 20 made by the guns in getting to their position, a few rods to the rear and down a steep bank to the creek bottom (which was marshy); turned along the base of the bank on the hard ground through the fence to the road, and followed closely some mounted men, who had the left on the high ground to the very steep bank at the road, and followed some dismounted Confederates down a cow-path and across the road into the woods; captured one fellow and returned to the position of the guns. which, with the limbers and prisoners, had been sent away instantly. On reaching them Decker and his men came tearing back, followed by the road full of mounted men. The tions arising from impure state or low condition of road was narrow across the swamp and creek, the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creand the road-bed in the bank on the opposite ates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part side of the crock was a deep wash, so the road of the system. If you need a good blood purifier, tonic, would only allow four men abreast. On reach- or appetizer, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you ing the hard ground Decker ordered his men | good. into line on the north side of the road, and, as he says, "when the rebels approached they could not retreat-they had to fight;" and a considerable part of the regiment having arthrow it in the fire. But thes remarks do rived, all firing into the enemy's column in not apply to all. There is a belt manufac- the road at from six to 30 rods, they fell back tured in Chicago by a gentleman who is an ac- as quick as they came, and Decker, with his complished electrician, and who has made it party reinforced, followed them to about the top of the opposite hill, when they were driven back again, leaving their dead and wounded.

When the enemy fell back Gen. Custer sent me, with about a hundred men, across the road to oppose a line of dismounted men, who had been unnoticed before, holding position behind 1 3 bushes and briers on the north side of the line continued about 40 or 50 rods north, the extent of the piece of woods. We took position along the creek, and maintained a furious fire through the thick bushes for 20 minutes. In the meantime, the attack and repulse were | logue. H. WOLF, 250 & 232 Madia

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repeated again and again by the parties in the site the dismounted line of Confederates, which our men could not stand, and back they would come, followed by the mounted men. After a while Capt. Maxwell came up with his squadron, that had been on duty on some other part of the line. Custer sent him up the road, with the same success. When this business had been going on about 20 minutes the 1st Vt. Cav. came up, dismounted, deployed across the marsh on the south side of the road. The bottom was marshy south of the road and impassable for horses, but north of the road horses could go anywhere. The enemy withdrew immediately when the 1st Vt. ascended the opposide bank, and we followed them to the main branch of the Chickahominy, where they had taken up a very strong position, and as they were doing us no harm, Gen. Sheridan

concluded to move on. The enemy's left rested on the Telegraph road on the north bank of one of the branches of the Chickahominy, across which, and across the road to the high ground, they had placed two guns without any supports whatever. Custer, in contemplating the capture of the guns, arranged to have a vigorous attack made along the whole front to prevent the enemy sending aid from any part of the line to his left. The whole left of the enemy's line had been forced back during his onslaught. Our regiment, to reach the position of the guns, had to go considerably more than half a mile. During this time the enemy's line was pushed back, and I believe Dorsey's dismounted squadron, the left of the Consederate line, had not reached its position when we got the guns. The left, next the road, was not more than 30 rods from brigade of cavalry (mounted) upon our extreme where the guns stood, and at that time there was nothing in those woods to oppose them. If they had been in position they would have been at liberty to defend the guns, which would have made it a sore job for us.

McNulty says that on reaching the creek at the base of the bank opposite us he saw Stuart, surrounded by not more than 30 men. These 30 men were not Dorsey's men, but the General's staff, couriers, escort, and such individuals as are always passing to and fro on a battlefield, and with these Stuart charged across the creek bottom, following Decker and his men to a point where a converging column approached. These were Decker's men, who had formed a line in the woods across the road from where the battery had stood. The fire of | this "converging column" and those "who had taken the guns was severe," and they fell back.

Decker and his men followed them up the hill until opposite the dismounted line of Dorsey's, that had by this time got into place, and they had to go back, Stuart's squad holding the top of the hill-another hill, from 12 to 20 rods north of the creek bank.

By this time the two mounted squadrons of the 1st Virginia had taken position on the south side of another small branch, and Maj. Breathed said, as quoted from Coiner's narrative, "Gen. Stuart, two mounted squadrons can recapture my battery." The charge was ordered by fours, and the column moved up through the sunken road-bed, but with Stuart at its head on the high bank beside the road. Having passed over the hill, while descending the south slope Capt. lance, placed the General in it with the greatest lation was appealling. There, in full view, and their number, although unknown to us, was This was written by Maj. H. B. McCiellau, very well understood by them, and the knowledge that what few of them were there had of Capt. Dorsey, taken by him at the time. | been hurried from another part of their line situation most unpromising. Notwithstanding this, the 1st Va. Cav., Stuart's pride, tenant of the battery, with the section that was to whom he trusted everything, now, in spite of his personal heroism and his entreaties, left him to go down to the dismounted line.

Col. Town once told Gen. Kilpatrick that in gade. Some might doubt it, but when they certainly the last two men, who were not captured, | saw the faltering of the Confederates, with a yell they charged up the narrow road once more, and the Confederates fled. Is it doubted that many of them passed the position of the dead-line of dismounted Confederates in their eagerness to pursue the fleeing enemy? Can Licut. Coiner doubt that Capt. Dorsey would protect the person of his chief when deserted by the men of whom he expected the most? an anybody doubt the opportunity of Capt. Dorsey? Maj. McNulty's story of moving back, even with the position of the guns, is corroborated by many of our comrades, who assert that they stood on the bank and fired down onto the Confederates as they stood in the road. My notes say, "We poured into them at from six to 30 rods." Gen. Stuart went back after that and ordered the mounted squadrons to charge. Lieut, Coiner says at the instant they had formed they were ordered to charge, and they only reached the top of the hill. The next they saw of their chieftain he came back over the hill, wounded; and no doubt had not Capt. Dorsey's dismounted line been there Gen. Stuart would have fallen into the hands of the 1st Mich. Cav., the only troops on that side of | WARRANTED.

the woods at that time. The following is taken from page 110 of the February number of the Southern Historical Society Papers:

Dr. Brewer, the brother-in-law of Gen. Stuart, has furnished us with some particulars obtained from the General's own lips of the manner in which he came by his wound. He had formed a line of skirmishers near the Yellow Tavern, when, seeing a brigade preparing to charge on his left, Gen. Stuart, with his staff and a few men, dashed down the line to form troops to repel the charge, About this time the Yankees came thundering down upon the General and his small escort. Twelve shots were fired at the General at short range, the Yankees evidently recognizing his well-known person. The General wheeled upon them with the natural bravery which had always characterized him, and discharged six shots from his revolver at his assailants. The ast of the 12 shots fired at him struck the General in the left side of the stomach. He did not fall, knowing he would be captured if he did, and nerving himself in his seat, wheeled his horse's head and rode for the protection of his ines. Before he reached them his wound overcame him and he fell or was helped from his saddle by one of his ever-faithful troopers, and carried to a lace of security. Subsequently he was brought to Richmond in an ambulance. The immediate cause of death was mortification of the stomach, induced by the flow of blood from the kidneys and intestines into the cavity of the stomach. Gen. stuart died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Brewer, in Richmond.

Does anybody doubt the regiment that inflicted the mortal wound of Gen. Stuart?

BURNING A CAMP. The Wild Adventures of the 104th N. Y. at Thor-

oughfare Gap. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am sure that B. W. Fish and every other survivor of the old battle-riven 104th N. Y. feel thankful to the historian of the 1st Mich. Cav. for the facts regarding the destruction of their camp and Quartermaster's supplies at the depot. This causeless scarce at Thoroughfare Gap, so costly in loss of men and means, proved a rough in-

On the morning of May 26, 1862, wild rumors were brought into camp that Stonewall Jackson, with an army of 20,000 .men, would soon men, passed by them and followed the track | be in sight. Thereupon five companies were hurriedly ordered into line and marched up the mountain on a reconnoissance, under the personal guidance of Gen I. W. Geary, to whom much credit was due for his energetic determination not to allow the ubiquitous Jackson to steal unobserved upon his little left the guns at our approach. I alone kept to command. The companies of observation of course saw no rebels, and about noon returned

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to camp, hungry and tired, wishing every last Johnny much deeper down than the bottom of the last ditch.

While our cook (of Co. G) was dishing out the welcome dinner the long-roll began to sound. The Adjutant and Headquarters Orderly came rushing through the company streets shouting, "Fail in! Leave everything but your guns and ammunition, Fall in! Being First Sergeant of the company, it was my duty to have the order obeyed at once. Dinneriess, sullen, and full of fight, the men formed in line. The Colonel commanding the regiment, a brilliant officer, keenly alive to the glory of the men whom he had recruited, felt deeply chagrined; but imperative orders to march followed in quick succession, so we were soon on the road to join McDowell. That the 104th escaped panic and utter demoralization under such surroundings will always be to me a source of pride, and later the battle record made from Cedar Mountain to Appomattox only added additional luster to its name.

On reaching Manassas Junction we found McDowell's forces concentrated there, expecting and ready for battle. We had performed a long march in a few hours, that used up and lost to the service nearly all of the largest men in the regiment; yet no effective force of rebels was within 30 miles. To Comrade Matthews I would say that those superb boots belonged to Lieut. Thomas Johnson, who could never forgive the bureau at Washington for the loss. The Lieutenant's foible was to own the best outfit in the brigade. Poor Tom, he died bravely in one of the early battles. "Forever green be the turf above him."-ADAM DIXON, Captain, 194th N. Y., Belleville, Kan.

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—every man was qualified to command a brigade. Some might doubt it, but when they saw the faltering of the Confederates, with a saw the faltering of the Confederates, with a and which has worked many marvelous cures. It is made on strictly scientific principles, and never fails to mass on strictly scientific principles, and never inits to give the best results. He also makes an electro-magnetic truss, which is highly spoken of by those who have used it as being remarkably efficacions in curring rupture. Dr. s Horne is meeting with great success, and we recommend electro-magnetic appliances as worthy of a trial to

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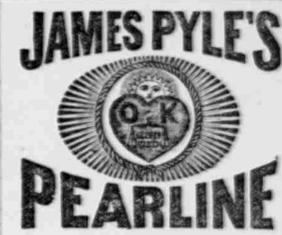
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